

QGP有效微扰论中纯规范场的 二圈热力学势 *

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摘要 使用基于硬热圈(HTL)的重求和方法,计算了QGP中纯规范场的二圈热力学势及其重整化,得到了包含集体效应的结果.

关键词 夸克胶子等离子体(QGP) 硬热圈(HTL)重求和 实时温度场论 维数正规化(DR)

1 引言

有限温度场论预言,在高温高密条件下会出现从强子相到夸克胶子等离子体相的相变,生成夸克胶子等离子体(QGP).对于QGP系统,可以通过计算热力学势来得到它的热力学.早在70年代末至80年代初,就有人利用势来讨论QCD的高温行为.例如J. I. Kapusta和T. Toimela的工作^[1,2],由于他们的工作中只采用了QCD裸的顶点和传播子,所得结果不宜用来分析QGP的热力学行为,这是因为在QGP中,退禁闭后的夸克和胶子都处于热密环境下,集体效应将对它们的动力学行为产生重要影响.例如,胶子作用的力程不再是无穷长,而是变为有限值.因此在计算QGP系统的热力学势时,必须考虑集体效应对QGP中成份粒子传播的影响.

另一方面,由R. D. Pisarski等人在近年来发展的重求和方法^[3],使有限温度QCD理论取得了重要进展.他们指出:在热规范理论的微扰展开中,有一系列高圈图的温度相关部分有相同量级的贡献,必须将这些图的贡献分出来,重新进行求和.这种计算是通过引入硬热圈按有效微扰展开来实现的.由于硬热圈从本质上较全面地反映了热涨落,因而在重求和方法的框架内,可以自然地讨论在热密介质中粒子的集体运动所引起的物理效应.按重求和的思想,在计算所有外线为软的顶角时必须使用包含硬热圈贡献的有效传播子和有效顶角,而对硬动量则不必重求和,只需使用裸传播子.众所周知,热力学势是零动量正规顶角的生成泛函,显然它的外线全是软的,因此在计算热力学势时,也应引入硬热圈,这样就能得到包含集体效应的势函数.

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最近, C. Zhai 等人在 QCD 原始拉氏量中用加入 Debye 质量项的方法得到了一种 QCD 有效理论, 并用它计算了热规范理论的热力学势^[4]。这个理论主要是为了克服热 QCD 在微扰论高圈计算中出现的红外发散困难而建立, 并不能统一、自洽地处理热密介质中各种由于集体运动产生的物理问题。本文使用重求和方法, 在计及胶子场的硬热圈对胶子在热密介质中传播的影响后, 得到了包含集体效应的 QGP 中纯规范场的二圈热力学势。对包含 Fermi 场贡献的结果将另文给出。再者, 由于计及了硬热圈反映的集体效应, 使得在计算热力学势时的重整化变得比朴素微扰论要复杂, 本文给出了一种有效处理方法, 并采用了实时温度场论的形式。

2 胶子自能的硬热圈和胶子的有效传播子

在等离子体静止系中, 胶子的自能是

$$\Pi_{\mu\nu}(k) = -\Pi_T(k)A_{\mu\nu}(k) - \Pi_L(k)B_{\mu\nu}(k), \quad (1)$$

其中投影算符 $A_{\mu\nu}$, $B_{\mu\nu}$ 定义为

$$\begin{aligned} A^{00}(k) &= A^{0i}(k) = A^{i0}(k) = 0, \quad A^{ij}(k) = g^{ij} + \frac{k^i k^j}{k^2}, \\ B^{\mu\nu}(k) &= g^{\mu\nu} - A^{\mu\nu}(k) - D^{\mu\nu}(k), \quad D^{\mu\nu}(k) = \frac{k^\mu k^\nu}{k^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

它们满足下列关系

$$\begin{aligned} A^{\mu\sigma}(k)A_{\sigma\nu}(k) &= A_\nu^\mu(k), \quad B^{\mu\sigma}(k)B_{\sigma\nu}(k) = B_\nu^\mu(k), \\ A^{\mu\sigma}(k)B_{\sigma\nu}(k) &= 0, \quad k_\mu A^{\mu\nu}(k) = k_\mu B^{\mu\nu}(k) = 0, \\ A_\mu^\mu(k) &= D - 2, \quad B_\mu^\mu(k) = 1. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

按朴素微扰论, 对胶子自能有贡献的单圈图可以图示为

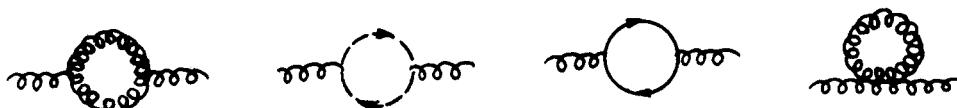


图1 单圈水平的胶子自能图

胶子自能的硬热圈是通过考虑软的外动量 $\omega, k \ll T$ 对自能取高温极限得到。经过运算, 可得到对每一传播模式自能热修正的实部^[5]

$$\Pi_T = \frac{3}{2} \omega_0^2 \left(\frac{\omega^2}{k^2} + \left(1 - \frac{\omega^2}{k^2} \right) \frac{\omega \ln \frac{\omega+k}{\omega-k}}{2k} \right), \quad (4)$$

$$\Pi_L = 3\omega_0^2 \left(1 - \frac{\omega^2}{k^2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{\omega}{2k} \ln \frac{\omega + k}{\omega - k}\right). \quad (5)$$

其中对有 N_f 个 Fermi 场的 $SU(N)$ 规范理论, $\omega_0^2 = \left(N + \frac{N_f}{2}\right) \frac{g^2 T^2}{9}$.

因此, 对于包含硬热圈贡献的胶子场, 其有效传播子可以写作

$$\tilde{\Delta}_{\mu\nu}(k) = -[A_{\mu\nu}(k)\Delta_T(k) + B_{\mu\nu}(k)\Delta_L(k) + \xi D_{\mu\nu}(k)\Delta(k)], \quad (6)$$

式中 Δ_T , Δ_L 和 Δ 按实时温度场论形式表示为

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_T(k) &= \frac{i}{k^2 - \Pi_T(k)} + 2\pi\delta(k^2 - \Pi_T(k))n_B(k), \\ \Delta_L(k) &= \frac{i}{k^2 - \Pi_L(k)} + 2\pi\delta(k^2 - \Pi_L(k))n_B(k), \\ \Delta(k) &= \frac{i}{k^2} + 2\pi\delta(k^2)n_B(k). \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

从(6)式可以看出, 有效传播子的极点给出了两种模式的等离子体基元激发, 且等离子激元具有复杂的色散关系。为了避免数学描述上的复杂性, 在本文中暂只考虑在静极限条件下硬热圈对胶子传播的影响, 即只计及集体效应导致的胶子有效质量对传播子的影响

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_L(\omega \rightarrow 0, k) &= \frac{1}{3} \left(N + \frac{N_f}{2}\right) g^2 T^2 = m_0^2, \\ \Pi_T(\omega \rightarrow 0, k) &= 0, \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

此时, 静色磁场没有屏蔽, 这会导致红外发散, 引入一个磁质量 m_g 作截断后^[6], 仍将重求和传播子写成(6)式, 但其中

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_T(k) &= \frac{i}{k^2 - m_g^2} + 2\pi\delta(k^2 - m_g^2)n_B(k) = \Delta_T^0(k) + \Delta_T^\beta(k), \\ \Delta_L(k) &= \frac{i}{k^2 - m_0^2} + 2\pi\delta(k^2 - m_0^2)n_B(k) = \Delta_L^0(k) + \Delta_L^\beta(k), \\ \Delta(k) &= \frac{i}{k^2} + 2\pi\delta(k^2)n_B(k) = \Delta^0(k) + \Delta^\beta(k). \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

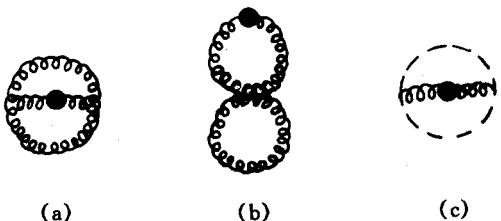


图2 QGP中纯规范场的二圈热力学势

3 规范场的二圈热力学势

考虑 QGP 中与单个软胶子作用的物理过程, 并略去顶点修正, 则规范场的二圈热力学势对应图 2 所示的真空图对称

因子依次为 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ 和 $\frac{1}{2}$. 其中加点的是重求和传播子, 未加点的则是裸传播子, 螺旋线代表规范场, 虚线代表鬼场.

由 QCD 的 Feynman 规则得到图 2(a) 的贡献

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_a = & \int (dk)(dp)(dq)(2\pi)^D \delta(p+q-k)\mu^{2\varepsilon} g f_{abc} [- (k+q)_\lambda g_{\mu\nu} + \\
 & (q-p)_\nu g_{\lambda\mu} + (p+k)_\mu g_{\nu\lambda}] \cdot \mu^{2\varepsilon} g f_{hde} [- (k+q)_\rho g_{\tau\sigma} + \\
 & (q-p)_\tau g_{\sigma\rho} + (p+k)_\sigma g_{\rho\tau}] [i\delta_{dc} \tilde{D}^{\tau\nu}(k) \cdot [i\delta_{ah} \tilde{D}^{\lambda\rho}(p)] [\delta_{be} \tilde{A}^{\mu\sigma}(q)] = \\
 & - C_A g^2 \mu^{4\varepsilon} \int (dk)(dp) [- (2k-p)_\lambda g_{\mu\nu} + (k-2p)_\nu g_{\lambda\mu} + (p+k)_\mu g_{\nu\lambda}] \cdot \\
 & [- (2k-p)_\rho g_{\tau\sigma} + (k-2p)_\tau g_{\sigma\rho} + (p+k)_\sigma g_{\rho\tau}] [- g^{\tau\nu} + (1-\xi) D^{\tau\nu}(k)] \Delta(k) \cdot \\
 & [- g^{\lambda\rho} + (1-\xi) D^{\lambda\rho}(p)] \Delta(p) [A^{\mu\sigma}(k-p) \Delta_T(k-p) + B^{\mu\sigma}(k-p) \Delta_L(k-p) + \\
 & \xi D^{\mu\sigma}(k-p) \Delta(k-p)] . \tag{10}
 \end{aligned}$$

取 Feynman 规范 ($\xi = 1$), 作简单运算后, 将 I_a 表示为

$$I_a = I_a^{(T)} + I_a^{(L)} + I_a^{(\xi)}, \tag{11}$$

其中横向部分, 纵向部分和规范参数项的贡献依次为

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_a^{(T)} = & C_A g^2 \mu^{4\varepsilon} \int (dk)(dp) [(4D-6)p_\mu p_\nu A^{\mu\nu}(k-p) + (D-2)((2k-p)^2 + (2p-k)^2)] \cdot \\
 & \Delta(k) \Delta(p) \Delta_T(k-p) , \tag{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_a^{(L)} = & C_A g^2 \mu^{4\varepsilon} \int (dk)(dp) [(4D-6)p_\mu p_\nu B^{\mu\nu}(k-p) + (2k-p)^2 + (2p-k)^2] \cdot \\
 & \Delta(k) \Delta(p) \Delta_L(k-p) , \tag{13}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_a^{(\xi)} = & - C_A g^2 \mu^{4\varepsilon} \int (dk)(dp) [(4D-6)p_\mu p_\nu (g^{\mu\nu} - D^{\mu\nu}(k-p)) - (D-1)(k+p)^2] \cdot \\
 & \Delta(k) \Delta(p) \Delta(k-p) . \tag{14}
 \end{aligned}$$

采用实时形式的温度传播子(9)式代入(12)—(14)式, 并去掉与热运动分布函数无关的项, 可得到与温度相关项的贡献, 其中含一个分布函数的项为

$$I_{\beta-1 a} = I_{\beta-1 a}^{(T)} + I_{\beta-1 a}^{(L)} + I_{\beta-1 a}^{(\xi)}. \tag{15}$$

首先, 计算(15)式中 $I_{\beta-1 a}^{(T)}$ 和 $I_{\beta-1 a}^{(L)}$

$$I_{\beta-1a}^{(T)} = C_A g^2 \mu^{4\varepsilon} \int (dk)(dp) [(4D-6)p_\mu p_\nu A^{\mu\nu}(k-p) + (D-2)((2k-p)^2 + (2p-k)^2)] \cdot [2\Delta^0(k)\Delta_T^0(k-p)\Delta^\beta(p) + \Delta^0(k)\Delta^0(p)\Delta_T^\beta(k-p)] , \quad (16)$$

$$I_{\beta-1a}^{(L)} = C_A g^2 \mu^{4\varepsilon} \int (dk)(dp) [(4D-6)p_\mu p_\nu B^{\mu\nu}(k-p) + (2k-p)^2 - (2p-k)^2] \cdot [2\Delta^0(k)\Delta_L^0(k-p)\Delta^\beta(p) + \Delta^0(k)\Delta^0(p)\Delta_L^\beta(k-p)] , \quad (17)$$

由于投影算符 $A^{\mu\nu}$, $B^{\mu\nu}$ 的作用, 计算中会出现形如

$$J_1^{(T,L)} = \int (dk)(dp) \left[\mathbf{p}^2 - \frac{(\mathbf{p} \cdot (\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{p}))^2}{(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{p})^2} \right] \Delta^0(k) \Delta^0(p) \Delta_{T,L}^\beta(k-p) , \quad (18)$$

$$J_2^{(T,L)} = \int (dk)(dp) \left[\mathbf{p}^2 - \frac{(\mathbf{p} \cdot (\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{p}))^2}{(\mathbf{k} - \mathbf{p})^2} \right] \Delta^0(k) \Delta_{T,L}^0(k-p) \Delta^\beta(p) , \quad (19)$$

的非协变积分, 即使考虑到关系

$$A^{\mu\nu}(k-p) + B^{\mu\nu}(k-p) = g^{\mu\nu} - D^{\mu\nu}(k-p) , \quad (20)$$

也会因为软胶子在横向, 纵向上的传播特性各不相同 ($m_0 \neq m_g$), 不便将 $I_{\beta-1a}^{(T)} + I_{\beta-1a}^{(L)}$ 表示为协变积分。对于 J_1 , J_2 的计算, 可以在作 Feynman 参数化后, 先对动量的第零分量积分, 再对 $(D-1)$ 维动量积分, 得到

$$J_1^{(T)} = -i \frac{\Gamma(2-D/2)}{(4\pi)^{D/2}} \cdot \frac{[\Gamma(D/2)]^2}{\Gamma(D)} (m_g^2)^{\frac{D}{2}-1} \int (dk) \Delta_T^\beta(k) = \\ -i \frac{\Gamma(\varepsilon)}{(4\pi)^{2-\varepsilon}} (m_g^2)^{1-\varepsilon} \frac{1}{6} \left(1 + \frac{5}{3}\varepsilon \right) \int (dk) \Delta_T^\beta(k) , \quad (21)$$

$$J_2^{(T)} = i \frac{\Gamma(2-D/2)}{(4\pi)^{D/2}} \cdot \left(\frac{2-D}{2} \right) \int (dp) \Delta^\beta(p) \mathbf{p}^2 \int_0^1 dx dy \frac{y^{\frac{D-3}{2}}}{[(1-y)x^2 \mathbf{p}^2 + (1-x)m_g^2]^{2-D/2}} = \\ i \frac{\Gamma(\varepsilon)}{(4\pi)^{2-\varepsilon}} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \int (dp) \Delta^\beta(p) (\mathbf{p}^2)^{1-\varepsilon} \left[1 + \varepsilon \left[\frac{13}{3} - \frac{4}{5} - 2\ln 2 + \frac{3}{4} F\left(\frac{m_g^2}{\mathbf{p}^2}\right) \right] \right] , \quad (22)$$

$$J_1^{(L)} = J_1^{(T)}(m_g \rightarrow m_0), \quad J_2^{(L)} = J_2^{(T)}(m_g \rightarrow m_0) . \quad (23)$$

其中

$$F\left(\frac{m_g^2}{\mathbf{p}^2}\right) = \int_0^1 dy \frac{(1-y)^{1/2}}{y} \left(\frac{m_g^2}{\mathbf{p}^2}\right) \left[\left(1 + \sqrt{1 - 4y\mathbf{p}^2/m_g^2} \right) \right]$$

$$\ln \frac{1 - 2y\mathbf{p}^2/m_g^2 + \sqrt{1 - 4y\mathbf{p}^2/m_g^2}}{1 + \sqrt{1 - 4y\mathbf{p}^2/m_g^2}} +$$

$$\left(1 - \sqrt{1 - 4y\mathbf{p}^2/m_g^2}\right) \ln \frac{1 - 2y\mathbf{p}^2/m_g^2 - \sqrt{1 - 4y\mathbf{p}^2/m_g^2}}{1 - \sqrt{1 - 4y\mathbf{p}^2/m_g^2}} \Bigg] ,$$

除了 J_1 和 J_2 外, $I_{\beta-1a}^{(T)}$ 和 $I_{\beta-1a}^{(L)}$ 中出现的其它积分容易计算, 经过一些运算、化简后得到

$$I_{\beta-1a}^{(T)} = iC_A g^2 \mu^{4\varepsilon} \frac{\Gamma(\varepsilon)}{(4\pi)^{2-\varepsilon}} \left\{ -\left(\frac{19}{3} + 11\varepsilon\right) (m_g^2)^{1-\varepsilon} \int (dk) \Delta_T^\beta(k) - \right. \\ \left. 10(m_g^2)^{1-\varepsilon} \int (dp) \Delta^\beta(p) + \frac{40}{3} \int (dp) \Delta^\beta(p) (\mathbf{p}^2)^{1-\varepsilon} \left[1 + \varepsilon \left(\frac{13}{3} - \frac{4}{5} - \right. \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. \left. 2\ln 2 + \frac{3}{4} F\left(\frac{m_g^2}{\mathbf{p}^2}\right) \right) \right] \right\} , \quad (24)$$

$$I_{\beta-1a}^{(L)} = iC_A g^2 \mu^{4\varepsilon} \frac{\Gamma(\varepsilon)}{(4\pi)^{2-\varepsilon}} \left\{ -\left(\frac{19}{6} + 8\varepsilon\right) (m_0^2)^{1-\varepsilon} \int (dk) \Delta_L^\beta(k) - \right. \\ \left. 5(m_0^2)^{1-\varepsilon} \int (dp) \Delta^\beta(p) - \frac{40}{3} \int (dp) \Delta^\beta(p) (\mathbf{p}^2)^{1-\varepsilon} \left[1 + \varepsilon \left(\frac{13}{3} - \frac{4}{5} - \right. \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. \left. 2\ln 2 + \frac{3}{4} F\left(\frac{m_0^2}{\mathbf{p}^2}\right) \right) \right] \right\} , \quad (25)$$

经过计算, 不难得到规范参数项

$$I_{\beta-1a}^{(\xi)} = 0 , \quad (26)$$

将(24)–(26)式代入(15)式, 得到图 2(a) 中含一个分布函数项的贡献为

$$I_{\beta-1a} = -iC_A g^2 \mu^{4\varepsilon} \frac{\Gamma(\varepsilon)}{(4\pi)^{2-\varepsilon}} \left\{ \left(\frac{19}{3} + 11\varepsilon \right) (m_g^2)^{1-\varepsilon} \int (dk) \Delta_T^\beta(k) + \right. \\ \left(\frac{19}{6} + 8\varepsilon \right) (m_0^2)^{1-\varepsilon} \int (dk) \Delta_L^\beta(k) + 5 [2(m_g^2)^{1-\varepsilon} + \right. \\ \left. (m_0^2)^{1-\varepsilon}] \int (dp) \Delta^\beta(p) + 10\varepsilon \int (dp) \Delta^\beta(p) (\mathbf{p}^2)^{1-\varepsilon} \left[F\left(\frac{m_0^2}{\mathbf{p}^2}\right) - F\left(\frac{m_g^2}{\mathbf{p}^2}\right) \right] \right\} . \quad (27)$$

含二个分布函数的项为

$$I_{\beta-2a} = I_{\beta-2a}^{(T)} + I_{\beta-2a}^{(L)} + I_{\beta-2a}^{(\xi)} , \quad (28)$$

由(12)–(14)式并利用(20)式, 得到(28)式中的各项

$$I_{\beta-2a}^{(T)} = C_A g^2 \mu^{4\varepsilon} \int (dk)(dp) \{ [(4D-6)p_\mu p_\nu A^{\mu\nu}(k-p) + 4(D-2)m_g^2] \cdot \\ [2\Delta^0(k)\Delta^\beta(p)\Delta_T^\beta(k-p) + \Delta_T^0(k-p)\Delta^\beta(k)\Delta^\beta(p)] + \\ 2(D-2)i \cdot [\Delta^\beta(p)\Delta_T^\beta(k-p) + 2\Delta^\beta(k)\Delta^\beta(p)] \} , \quad (29)$$

$$I_{\beta-2a}^{(L)} = C_A g^2 \mu^{4\varepsilon} \int (dk)(dp) \left\{ [4m_0^2 - (4D-6)p_\mu p_\nu A^{\mu\nu}(k-p)] + \right. \\ \left. [2\Delta^0(k)\Delta^\rho(p)\Delta_L^\rho(k-p) + \Delta_L^0(k-p)\Delta^\rho(p)\Delta^\rho(k)] + \right. \\ \left. \frac{5}{2}i[\Delta^\rho(p)\Delta_L^\rho(k-p) + \frac{3}{2}\Delta^\rho(p)\Delta^\rho(k)] \right\}, \quad (30)$$

$$I_{\beta-2a}^{(\xi)} = -C_A g^2 \mu^{4\varepsilon} \int (dk)(dp) \left\{ \left(D - \frac{3}{2}\right)i[2\Delta^\rho(p)\Delta^\rho(k-p) - \right. \\ \left. \Delta^\rho(p)\Delta^\rho(k)] - (D-1)i[4\Delta^\rho(p)\Delta^\rho(k-p) - \Delta^\rho(k)\Delta^\rho(p)] \right\}. \quad (31)$$

包含三个分布函数的项为零,这是因为

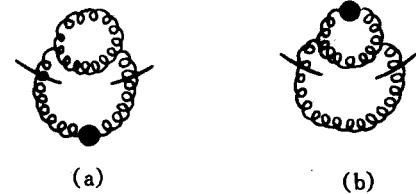
$$\delta(k^2)\delta(p^2)\delta((k-p)^2) = 0, \quad (32)$$

$$\delta(k^2)\delta(p^2)\delta((k-p)^2 - m_{0g}^2) = 0. \quad (33)$$

容易看出 $I_{\beta-2a}$ 是有限的,而 $I_{\beta-1a}$ 中除有限结果外,还含有以与热运动部分相乘形式出现的紫外发散,这需要作重整化处理,为此,采用如图3所示的抵消项,其对称因子均为 $\frac{1}{2}$.

由于使用了重求和传播子,所有的计算都在有效微扰论框架内进行,直接的后果之一就是所得的发散项中,较之朴素微扰论增加了与硬热圈和磁质量的相关项,为了减除这些新的发散,必须考虑图3(b)那样的抵消项的贡献,并且在计算图3中各子图的极点项时,不能象朴素微扰论那样一律只取其真空极限的结果. 我们的做法是:保留子图中反映集体效应对粒子传播特征起作用的项,即(9)式中与第一项相关的项,而只对子图中所有的分布函数项取真空极限,然后再按重整化的一般步骤对发散进行减除.

图3 含三胶子顶点的抵消项



对于图3(a)中的子图,容易算出它的极点项

$$V_{3g}^0 = iC_A g^2 \frac{1}{(4\pi)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left[-\frac{11}{3}p_\mu p_\nu + \frac{19}{6}p^2 g_{\mu\nu} \right]. \quad (34)$$

为了计算图3(b)中子图的极点项,将子图的贡献 I_{3g}^β 乘以度规张量 $g_{\mu\nu}$,后得到

$$I_{3g}^\beta g_{\mu\nu} = C_A g^2 \mu^{4\varepsilon} \int (dq) J^{\mu\nu}(p \cdot q) g_{\mu\nu} = C_A g^2 \mu^{4\varepsilon} \int (dq) \{(4D-6)p_\lambda p_\rho A^{\lambda\rho}(q) \\ [\Delta_T^0(q) - \Delta_L^0(q)] + [(p+2q)^2 + (q-p)^2][(D-2)\Delta_T^0(q) + \Delta_L^0(q)]\} \Delta^0(p+q), \quad (35)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} J^{\mu\nu}(p, q) = & [-(p+2q)^\mu g^{\rho\sigma} + (q-p)^\sigma g^{\rho\mu} + (2p+q)^\rho g^{\mu\sigma}] [-(p+2q)^\nu g^{\lambda\tau} + \\ & (q-p)^\tau g^{\lambda\nu} + (2p+q)^\lambda g^{\tau\nu}] [\tilde{D}_{\sigma\tau}^0(p+q)] [\tilde{D}_{\lambda\rho}^0(q)] , \end{aligned} \quad (36a)$$

由(22)、(23)式知(35)式中的第一项对极点项无贡献,因此可写

$$\begin{aligned} I_{3g}^\beta g_{\mu\nu} = & \int (dq) [(p+2q)^2 + (q-p)^2] \\ & [(D-2)\Delta_T^0(q) + \Delta_L^0(q)] \Delta^0(p+q) , \end{aligned} \quad (36b)$$

利用图3(b)中子图应满足的质壳条件 $p^2 = 0$ 和维数正规化的基本假定^[7]

$$\int (dp)(p^2)^\alpha = 0 , \quad (37)$$

化简(36)式,计算得到它的极点项

$$V_{3g}^\beta g_{\mu\nu} = i \frac{5}{(4\pi)^2} C_A g^2 \frac{1}{\varepsilon} [2m_g^2 + m_0^2] . \quad (38)$$

将(34)和(38)式代入图3(a)-(b),得到与热运动贡献部分相乘的减除项

$$\begin{aligned} I_{3g}^{0(\text{div})} = & \int (dp) V_{3g}^0 \tilde{\Delta}_{\mu\nu}^\beta(p) = -iC_A g^2 \frac{1}{(4\pi)^2} \\ & \cdot \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \int (dp) \left[\frac{19}{3} m_g^2 \Delta_T^\beta(p) + \frac{19}{6} m_0^2 \Delta_L^\beta(p) \right] , \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

$$I_{3g}^{\beta(\text{div})} = - \int (dp) V_{3g}^\beta g_{\mu\nu} \Delta^\beta(p) = -iC_A g^2 \frac{5}{(2\pi)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\varepsilon} (2m_g^2 + m_0^2) \int (dp) \Delta^\beta(p) . \quad (40)$$

至此,得到了图2(a)对热力学势的贡献,其中(包括减除项)与热运动贡献部分相乘的紫外发散为

$$I_a^{(\text{div})} = \frac{1}{2} (I_{\beta-1a}^{(\text{div})} - I_{3g}^{0(\text{div})} - I_{3g}^{\beta(\text{div})}) = 0 , \quad (41)$$

有限部分(取 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$)为

$$\begin{aligned} I_a^{(\text{fin})} = I_{\beta-2a} + I_{\beta-1a}^{(\text{fin})} = & C_A g^2 \left\{ \int (dk) (dp) \left\{ i \Delta^\beta(p) [9(\Delta^\beta(k) + 2\Delta_L^\beta(k-p)) + \right. \right. \\ & 4(\Delta_T^\beta(k-p) - \Delta_L^\beta(k-p)) + 7(\Delta^\beta(k-p) - \Delta_L^\beta(k-p))] + \\ & \frac{3}{2} m_0^2 (2\Delta^0(k) \Delta^\beta(p) \Delta_L^\beta(k-p) + \Delta_L^0(k-p) \Delta^\beta(p) \Delta^\beta(k)) + \\ & \left. \left. 8m_g^2 (2\Delta^0(k) \Delta^\beta(p) \Delta_T^\beta(k-p) + \Delta_T^0(k-p) \Delta^\beta(p) \Delta^\beta(k)) \right\} - \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{i}{(4\pi)^2} \int (dp) \left\{ 8m_0^2 \Delta_L^\beta(k-p) + 11m_g^2 \Delta_T^\beta(k-p) - 10p^2 \Delta^\beta(p) \cdot \right. \\ \left. \left[F\left(\frac{m_g^2}{p^2}\right) - F\left(\frac{m_0^2}{p^2}\right) \right] \right\}, \quad (42)$$

注意到动量 $(k-p) \sim gT$ 是软的, 应有

$$n_B(k-p) = \frac{1}{e^{\beta|k_0-p_0|} - 1} \approx \frac{T}{|k_0-p_0|}, \quad (43)$$

将(43)式代入(42)式, 计算得到

$$I_a^{(\text{fin})} = iC_A g^2 \frac{T^4}{12} \left[\frac{1}{12} + \frac{g}{\pi^2} \left(1 + \frac{9}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{3} \left(N + \frac{N_f}{2} \right)} \arctg \sqrt{\frac{3}{N + N_f/2}} \right) \right] + O(g^4). \quad (44)$$

采用以上的步骤和方法, 可以计算图 2(b)-(c) 的贡献. 对于图 2(b), 得到

$$I_b = -i g^2 \mu^{4\varepsilon} \int (dq)(dp) [f_{abc} f_{ade} (g_{\lambda\nu} g_{\mu\rho} - g_{\mu\nu} g_{\lambda\rho}) + f_{adc} f_{abe} (g_{\nu\lambda} g_{\mu\rho} - g_{\mu\lambda} g_{\nu\rho}) + \\ f_{abd} f_{ace} (g_{\lambda\mu} g_{\nu\rho} - g_{\nu\mu} g_{\lambda\rho})] \cdot [i \delta_{bc} \tilde{D}^{\mu\lambda}(q)] [\delta_{de} \tilde{A}^{\nu\rho}(p)] = \\ -2iC_A g^2 \mu^{4\varepsilon} (D-1) \int (dq)(dp) [(D-2) \Delta_T(p) + \Delta_L(p) + \\ \Delta(p)] \Delta(q) = I_{\beta-1b} + I_{\beta-2b}, \quad (45)$$

其中已略去与热运动分布无关的项, 而

$$I_{\beta-1b} = -2iC_A g^2 \mu^{4\varepsilon} (D-1) \int (dq)(dp) [(D-2) \Delta_T^0(p) + \Delta_L^0(p)] \Delta^\beta(q) = \\ -2iC_A g^2 \mu^{4\varepsilon} \frac{\Gamma(\varepsilon-1)}{(4\pi)^{2-\varepsilon}} [(6-10\varepsilon)(m_g^2)^{1-\varepsilon} + (3-2\varepsilon)(m_0^2)^{1-\varepsilon}] \cdot \int (dq) \Delta^\beta(q), \quad (46)$$

$$I_{\beta-2b} = -2iC_A g^2 \mu^{4\varepsilon} (D-1) \int (dq)(dp) [(D-2) \Delta_T^\beta(p) + \Delta_L^\beta(p) + \Delta^\beta(p)] \Delta^\beta(q). \quad (47)$$

图 2(b) 的抵消项如图 4 所示, 对称因子均为 $\frac{1}{4}$.

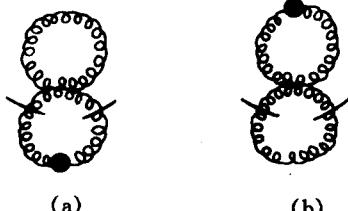


图 4 含四胶子顶点的抵消项

对于图 4(a), 由(37)式推知它对抵消项的贡献 $I_{4g}^{0(\text{div})}$ 为零.

对于图 4(b), 则经过冗长的计算后可得到它的极点项

$$V_{4g}^\beta = -i2C_A g^2 \frac{1}{(4\pi)^i} \cdot \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left[g_{\mu\nu} \left(2m_g^2 + \frac{1}{4}m_0^2 \right) - \right. \\ \left. g_i^\mu g_j^\nu g_{ij} \frac{2}{3} (m_g^2 - m_0^2) \right], \quad (48)$$

由此算出图 2(b) 的抵消项为

$$I_{4g}^\beta = \int (dp) V_{4g}^\beta (-g^{\mu\nu} \Delta^\beta(p)) = \\ i2C_A g^2 \frac{1}{(4\pi)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \left[\left(6 - \frac{8}{3}\varepsilon \right) m_g^2 + \left(3 - \frac{11}{6}\varepsilon \right) m_0^2 \right]. \quad (49)$$

考虑到对称因子后, 图 2(b) 与热运动相关的总的紫外发散为

$$I_b^{(\text{div})} = \frac{1}{4} (I_{\beta-1b}^{(\text{div})} - I_{4g}^{0(\text{div})} - I_{4g}^{\beta(\text{div})}) = 0, \quad (50)$$

有限部分 ($\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$) 对热力学势的贡献

$$I_b^{(\text{fin})} = I_{\beta-2b}^{(\text{fin})} + I_{\beta-1b}^{(\text{fin})} - I_{4g}^{\beta(\text{fin})} = \\ iC_A g^3 \frac{T^4}{2\pi^2} \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{3} \left(N + \frac{N_f}{2} \right)} \arctg \sqrt{\frac{3}{N + N_f/2}} \right] + O(g^4). \quad (51)$$

类似地, 对图 2(c) 我们得到

$$I_c = -C_A g^2 \mu^{4\varepsilon} \int (dk)(dp) k_\mu p_\nu \Delta_G(k) \Delta_G(p) \tilde{\Delta}^{\mu\nu}(k-p) = \\ C_A g^2 \mu^{4\varepsilon} \int (dk)(dp) \{ k_\mu p_\nu \Delta_G(k) \Delta_G(p) [A^{\mu\nu}(k-p) \Delta_T(k-p) + \\ B^{\mu\nu}(k-p) \Delta_L(k-p) + D^{\mu\nu}(k-p) \Delta(k-p)] \} = I_{\beta-1c} + I_{\beta-2c}, \quad (52)$$

其中 $\Delta_G(k)$ 是鬼场的传播子, 经过一些计算得到含一个分布函数的项

$$I_{\beta-1c} = I_{\beta-1c}^{(T)} + I_{\beta-1c}^{(L)} + I_{\beta-1c}^{(\xi)}, \quad (53)$$

其中

$$I_{\beta-1c}^{(T)} = -iC_A g^2 \mu^{4\varepsilon} \frac{\Gamma(\varepsilon)}{(4\pi)^{2-\varepsilon}} \left\{ \frac{1}{6} (1-\varepsilon) (m_g^2)^{1-\varepsilon} \int (dk) \Delta_T^\beta(k) + \right. \\ \left. \frac{4}{3} \int (dp) \Delta_G^\beta(p) (p^2)^{1-\varepsilon} \left[1 + \varepsilon \left[\frac{13}{3} - 2\ln 2 + \frac{3}{4} F\left(\frac{m_g^2}{p^2}\right) \right] \right] \right\}, \quad (54)$$

$$I_{\beta-1c}^{(L)} = -iC_A g^2 \mu^{4\varepsilon} \frac{\Gamma(\varepsilon)}{(4\pi)^{2-\varepsilon}} \left\{ \frac{1}{12} (1+8\varepsilon) (m_0^2)^{1-\varepsilon} \int (dk) \Delta_L^\beta(k) - \right. \\ \left. \frac{4}{3} \int (dp) \Delta_G^\beta(p) (p^2)^{1-\varepsilon} \left[1 + \varepsilon \left[\frac{13}{3} - 2\ln 2 + \frac{3}{4} F\left(\frac{m_0^2}{p^2}\right) \right] \right] \right\}, \quad (55)$$

$$I_{\beta-1c}^{(\xi)} = 0. \quad (56)$$

含二个分布函数的项

$$I_{\beta-2c} = C_A g^2 \mu^{4\varepsilon} \int (dk)(dp) \{ p_\mu p_\nu A^{\mu\nu}(k-p) [2\Delta_G^0(k) \Delta_G^\beta(p) +$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\Delta_T^\beta(k-p) - \Delta_L^\beta(k-p)) + \Delta_G^\beta(k)\Delta_G^\beta(p)(\Delta_T^0(k-p) - \Delta_L^0(k-p))] - \\
 & \frac{m_0^2}{4}[2\Delta_G^0(k)\Delta_G^\beta(p)\Delta_L^\beta(k-p) + \Delta_L^0(k-p)\Delta_G^\beta(k)\Delta_G^\beta(p)] + \\
 & \frac{i}{2}[\Delta_G^\beta(p)(\Delta^\beta(k-p) - \Delta_L^\beta(k-p)) + \Delta_G^\beta(p)(2\Delta_L^\beta(k-p) - \Delta_G^\beta(k))] . \quad (57)
 \end{aligned}$$

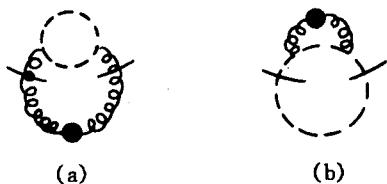


图 5 含胶子-鬼顶点的抵消项

图 2(c)的抵消项如图 5 所示,对称因子分别为 $\frac{1}{2}$

和 1. 经过简单计算得到各子图的极点项

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{Gg}^0 = iC_A g^2 \frac{1}{(4\pi)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\epsilon} \left[\frac{1}{6} k_\mu k_\nu + \right. \\
 \left. \frac{1}{12} k^2 g_{\mu\nu} \right] , \quad (58)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$V_{Gg}^\beta = -iC_A g^2 \frac{2}{2(4\pi)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\epsilon} k^2 , \quad (59)$$

将(58)、(59)式代入图 5(a)—(b), 算出相应的抵消项

$$I_{Gg}^{0(\text{div})} = \int (dk) V_{Gg}^0 \tilde{\Delta}_{\mu\nu}^\beta(k) = -iC_A g^2 \frac{1}{(4\pi)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\epsilon} \int (dk) \left[\frac{1}{12} m_0^2 \Delta_L^\beta(k) + \frac{1}{6} m_g^2 \Delta_T^\beta(k) \right] , \quad (60)$$

$$I_{Gg}^{\beta(\text{div})} = \int (dk) V_{Gg}^\beta \Delta_G^\beta(k) = 0 . \quad (61)$$

从而得到图 2(c)总的热运动相关的紫外发散

$$I_c^{(\text{div})} = \frac{1}{2} I_{\beta-1c}^{(\text{div})} - \frac{1}{2} I_{Gg}^{0(\text{div})} - I_{Gg}^{\beta(\text{div})} = 0 , \quad (62)$$

有限部分 ($\epsilon \rightarrow 0$) 的贡献

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_c^{(\text{fin})} = I_{\beta-2c} + I_{\beta-1c}^{(\text{fin})} = \\
 -iC_A g^2 \frac{T^4}{24} \left[\frac{1}{12} - \frac{g}{\pi^2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{3} \left(N + \frac{N_f}{2} \right)} \arctg \sqrt{\frac{3}{N + N_f/2}} \right) \right] + O(g^4) . \quad (63)
 \end{aligned}$$

由(44)、(51)和(63)式, 最后得到了 QGP 有效微扰论中纯规范场的二圈热力学势

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_2^{\text{eff}} = -i \left[\frac{1}{2} I_a^{(\text{fin})} + \frac{1}{4} I_b^{(\text{fin})} + \frac{1}{2} I_c^{(\text{fin})} \right] = \\
 C_A g^2 \frac{T^4}{24} \left[\frac{1}{24} + \frac{g}{2\pi^2} \left(9 + \frac{11}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{3} \left(N + \frac{N_f}{2} \right)} \arctg \sqrt{\frac{3}{N + N_f/2}} \right) \right] + O(g^4) . \quad (64)
 \end{aligned}$$

4 结论和讨论

本文采用基于硬热圈(HTL)的重求和方法,详细计算了QGP中纯规范场的二圈热力学势及其重整化,结果表明:引入硬热圈后,在有效微扰论的框架内,仍可使用维数正规化方法对所得的热力学势进行自治的正规化和重整化。从(64)式可以看出,有效的规范场二圈热力学势表示为两部分的贡献之和,一是裸硬胶子作用(g^2 阶)的贡献,二是包含集体效应的软胶子与硬胶子作用(g^3 及 g^3 以上阶)的贡献,并且磁质量效应仅在 g^4 及 g^4 以上阶出现。

由于在计算中只考虑了静极限下的硬热圈对胶子传播的影响,因而我们的结果能回到文献[4]的结果,这是在预期之中的。另外,我们采用了反映集体效应的减除项,有效地处理了热力学势的正规化和重整化问题。

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Two-Loop Thermodynamic Potential of Pure Gauge Fields in QGP*

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Abstract In hard thermal loops (HTL) resummation scheme, we calculate the thermodynamic potential of pure gauge fields to two-loop level in quark gluon plasma (QGP) and perform its renormalization employing dimensional regularization (DR). The result with collective effects is obtained.

Key words quark gluon plasma (QGP), hard thermal loops (HTL) resummation, realtime temperature field theory, dimensional regularization (DR)

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